

Incremental Sampling Methodology (ISM)

EMDQ Workshop La Jolla, CA March 26, 2012

a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	Same as Report (SAR)	23			
16. SECURITY CLASSIFIC	17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON				
15. SUBJECT TERMS							
14. ABSTRACT							
	^{DTES} h Annual DoD Envi in La Jolla, CA. U.S		-	•) Workshop Held		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAIL Approved for publ	LABILITY STATEMENT ic release; distributi	on unlimited					
					11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)			
					8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Incremental Sampling Methodology (ISM) 6. AUTHOR(S)					5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
					5e. TASK NUMBER		
					5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
					5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
					5a. CONTRACT NUMBER 5b. GRANT NUMBER		
1. REPORT DATE 26 MAR 2012		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVE 00-00-2012	ERED 2 to 00-00-2012		
maintaining the data needed, and c including suggestions for reducing	lection of information is estimated to completing and reviewing the collection this burden, to Washington Headquuld be aware that notwithstanding and DMB control number.	ion of information. Send comments arters Services, Directorate for Info	regarding this burden estimate or rmation Operations and Reports	or any other aspect of the property of the contract of the con	his collection of information, Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington		

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

ITRC Disclaimer



- ► This material was sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof and no official endorsement should be inferred.
- ► The information in ITRC Products was formulated to be reliable and accurate. However, the information is provided "as is" and use of this information is at the users' own risk. Information in ITRC Products is for general reference only; it should not be construed as definitive guidance for any specific site and is not a substitute for consultation with qualified professional advisors.
- ► ITRC Product content may be revised or withdrawn at any time without prior notice.
- ▶ ITRC, ERIS, and ECOS make no representations or warranties with respect to information in its Products. ITRC, ERIS, and ECOS will not accept liability for damages of any kind that result from acting upon or using this information.
- ▶ ITRC, ERIS, and ECOS do not endorse or recommend the use of specific technology or technology provider through ITRC Products.

Why Collect Soil Samples?



Representative Data:

- Accurate
- ► Reproducible
- ▶ Defensible



....but how do we get it?

Incremental Sampling Methodology (ISM)

....may be your answer.....

Are Your Samples Representative?



- ▶ How fully do you plan your sampling event?
- Are you confident in your sample results?
- ► How representative are your samples?
- ▶ Do you understand the distribution?
- ► How reproducible are your data?



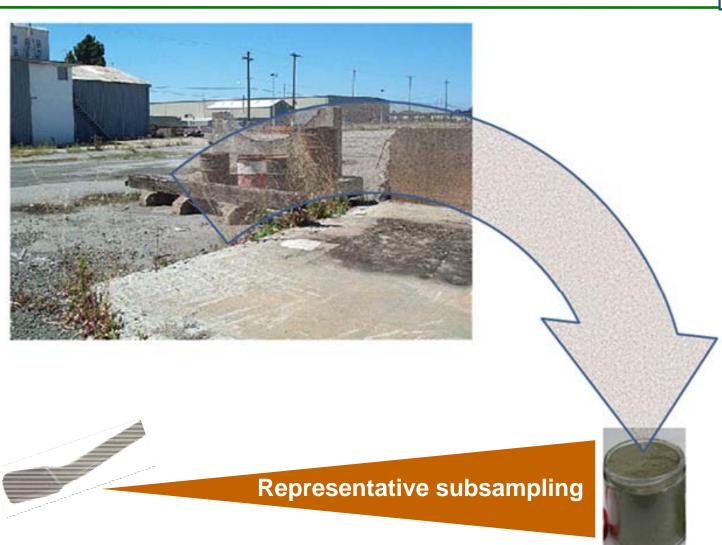
Sample Results - #%*&^%!





What Does the Sample Represent?





7

What Do These Environmental Criteria Have In Common?



- Most risk-based environmental criteria based on estimate of mean
 - Soil screening levels
 - Regional screening levels
 - Site-specific cleanup levels
 - Exposure point concentrations

Uncertainty Sources





- Instrument analysis
- ▶ Sample preparation
- Laboratory sub-sampling
- ► Field sample collection





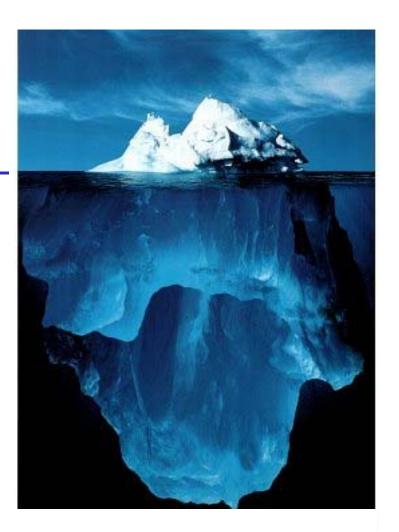


Uncertainty Sources





- Instrument analysis
- ▶ Sample preparation
- Laboratory sub-sampling
- Field sample collection



What is Incremental Sampling Methodology (ISM)?



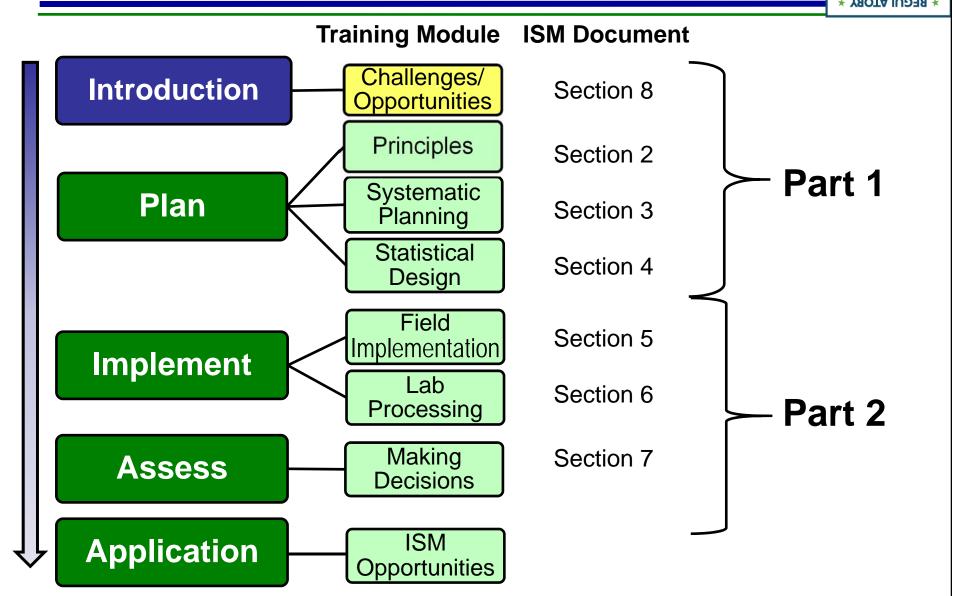
ISM Objective: To obtain a single sample for analysis that has the mean analyte concentration representative of the decision unit

- Structured composite sampling and processing protocol
- Reduces data variability
- Provides a reasonably unbiased estimate of mean contaminant concentrations in an area/volume of soil targeted for sampling

Decision Unit (DU): the smallest volume of soil (or other media) for which a decision will be made based upon ISM sampling

ISM Document and Training Roadmap





¹² **2009 ISM Survey: Areas of Question/Concern**



263 responses (75% respondents state regulators and consultants)

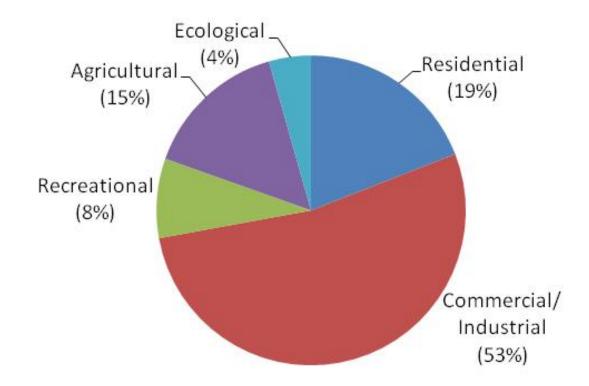
- ► Can ISM find "hot spots"?
- Do regulators allow or accept ISM?
- ▶ Can you collect volatile organic compound (VOC) samples?
- Does ISM delineate the extent of contamination?
- What's the right size for a Decision Units (DUs)?
- Can you obtain Upper Confidence Limits (UCLs)?
- Can ISM and discrete results be compared?
- Are there approved laboratory processes and certification?
- How much does ISM cost?

Reluctance to use ISM stems from a lack of experience

¹³ **2009 ISM Survey: ISM Sampling and Land Use**



ISM primarily used at commercial/industrial sites but applicable to all types of sites

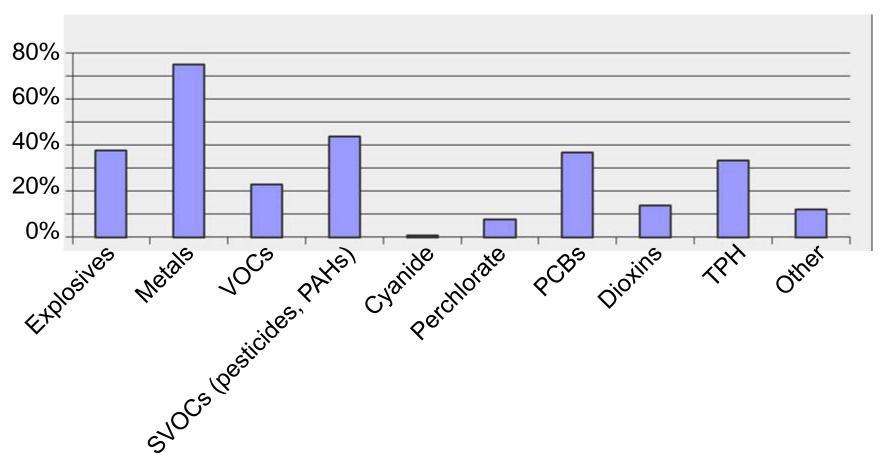


14

2009 ISM Survey: Chemicals of Interest for Incremental Sampling?



ISM can be used at sites with a broad range of contaminants



15

ISM – What is Your Perception? 2009 ISM Survey Revealed.....



- Common misperceptions: "It's just composite sampling, misses hot spots, and costs more."
- ► Few state regulators had heard of ISM and very few with ISM experience
- ► Hawaii, California, and Alaska made up over 40% of the reported ISM projects
- More than half of the state regulators responded that ISM was discouraged

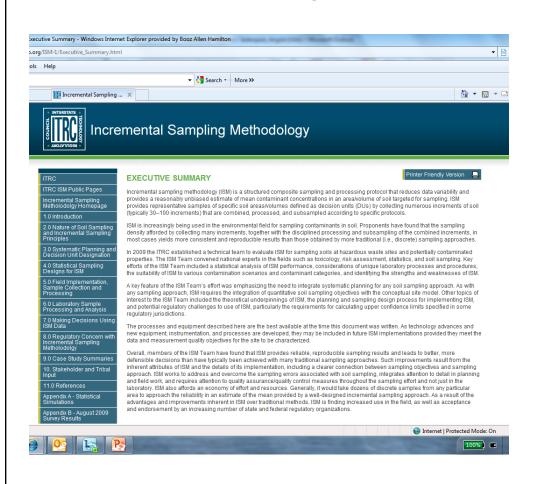
We accepted the challenge to provide tools for state regulators, consultants, and others to learn the value of ISM and how to apply ISM

¹⁶ Our ITRC Solution: ITRC ISM-1 Technical and Regulatory Guidance Document



Web-Based Document at:

http://www.itrcweb.org/ISM-1/

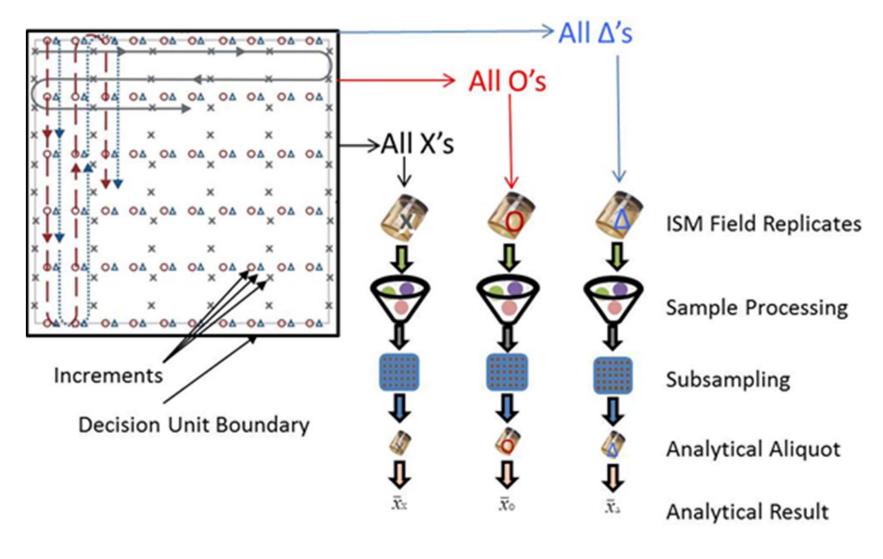


- Fundamental understanding of how and why ISM works
- Detailed instructions for design and implementation
- Addresses potential regulatory concerns
- Provides case studies and simulations



What is Incremental Sampling Methodology (ISM)?





Advantages and Limitations of ISM

* COUNCIL * COUN

Include acute toxicity?

Advantages of ISM	Effect
Improved spatial coverage (increments x replicates)	 Sample includes high and low concentrations in proper proportions
Higher Sample Mass	 Reduces errors associated with sample processing and analysis
Optimized processing	 Representative subsamples for analysis
Fewer non-detects	Simplifies statistical analysis
More consistent data	More confident decision

Limitations of ISM	Effect		
Small number of replicates	 Limits Upper Confidence Limit calculation methods 		
No spatial resolution within Decision Unit	Limits remediation options within Decision UnitLimits multivariate comparisons		

ISM – What's In It For YOU?



- ► Fewer analyses but a more representative sample
- ► High quality data leads to a more confident decision
- Potential for cost savings

Are YOU the next ISM User?



This training will provide answers and show you how ISM fits with sampling and decision making.

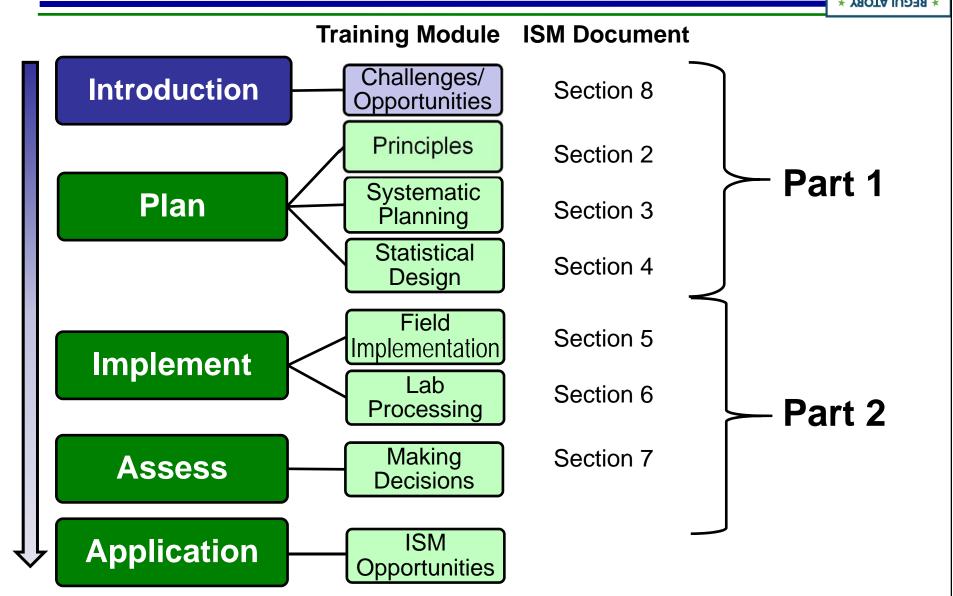
How? Why

When

What Where

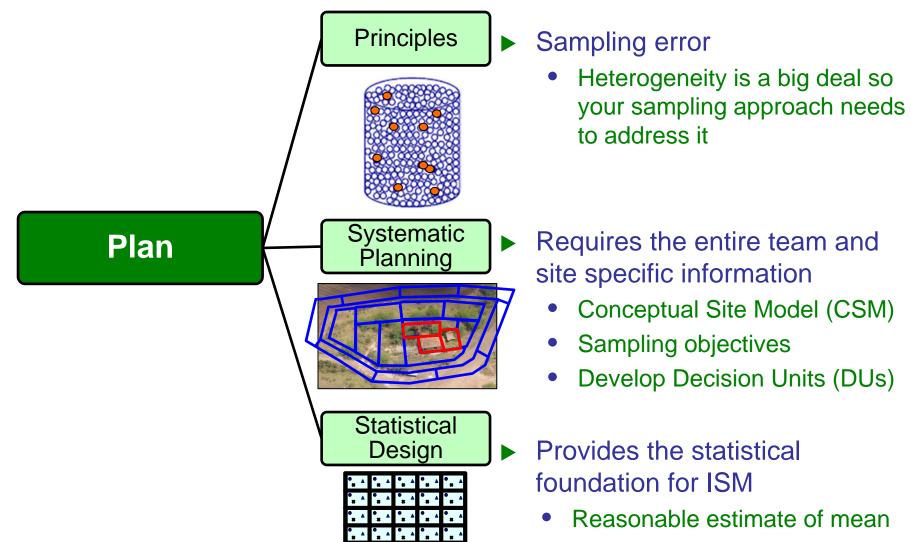
ISM Document and Training Roadmap





²² ISM Part 1 – Principles, Systematic Planning, and Statistical Design





Sampling design

ITRC ISM Document and Training Roadmap



